BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

—For latest news see Fourth Page.

—B. H. Epperson is announced as a candidate for Governor in Texas.

—Santa Anna has unexpectedly declared in favor of the Republic and in opposition to Napoleon's lazy boy, "Max."

—Mosby is in Richmond.

—The latest outbreakings connected with the Mexican Emigration scheme, is the announcement that a large number of Missourians are en route for the dominions of Maximilian.

—The extra three months pay of officers must be taxed.

—Gen. Banks will reside permanently in New Orleans to practice law.

—Guerilla depredations are frequent in Middle Tennessee.

—Capt. Wirz, of Andersonville notoriety, is said to be the only prisoner of war remaining at Washington. His trial will not take place under two weeks.

—It is rumored at Washington that the President has made Gov. Wells, of Louisiana a Provisional Governor, so that the control of the State may be obtained and Rebels prevented from holding office.

—Some of the more popular ballads of the war have sold immense editions. Of "Who will Comfort Mother now," 491,000 copies have been disposed of, and of "Mother would Comfort Me," 227,500 copies.

—Governor Brownlow, in a letter to the imprisoned Mayor of Columbia, strongly condemns the action for which he was arrested, endorses General Thomas' action and declares that the rebellious people of Tennessee have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty to warrant the withdrawal of the military power.

—The Jackson *Mississippian* says: "We learn that unbleached domestics in this city have fallen from seventy-five to forty-five cents per yard." On which the Vicksburg *Herald* sagely observes: 'Unbleached domestics' have fallen here from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head."

—Colonel Wood, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, is in New York, arranging for a rebel expedition to Brazil. He goes out on behalf of some five or six hundred Mississippi families, to see if he cannot purchase a tract of country twelve miles square on the Amazon, for the purpose of a permanent settlement. The capital subscribed is said to be one million of dollars. Wood is commissioned to procure the Emperor's consent.

—The mission to France of M. Elein, the private secretary of the Emperor Maximilian, appears to have resulted in obtaining very little material aid from Napoleon III. It is even asserted that he had no other diplomatic mission than the honorary one of delivering despatches to the King of the Belgians. Elein was to have left Liverpool in the Scotia, for New York, accompanied by an eminent Collector of State, who goes out to Mexico as a Finance Minister.

—It is probable that an exception will be made in favor of General Johnston, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation as in the cases of other rebel generals. Among the grounds suggested for making this exception is the fact, said to be well authenticated before the Attorney General, that Johnston did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close long before it became apparently evident that the thing was in a collapsed condition.

—Since June 1 of this year more than three thousand passes have been issued at Fortress Monroe to prisoners returning home. This does not include those who have been sent away in large numbers at one time in steamers.

—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were born in the Congressional district of Kentucky, and in the same twelvemonth.

—Indian troubles in Colorado Territory continue. A party of emigrants were attacked by them near Fairburg, and another party near Valley Station on Saturday last. War parties of the Indians have made their appearance at various points on the Platte river, and more troops have had to be sent to the assistance of the settlers.

—A large and important council of the Indian tribes is to be held next month at Fort Gibson, to decide upon their future relations to the government. Thirty tribes, numbering about seventy thousand Indians, will be present.

—Murphy, who assailed the testimony of Welchmann, the principle witness against Mrs. Surratt, has published a card reiterating his statements, and challenges Welchmann to bring him (Brophy) as a defendant in a Washington court of justice, in order to prove the truth.

—The Chicago *Republican* says Mrs. Lincoln is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park House on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Her sons reside with her. Capt. Robert Lincoln is studying law in the office of Messrs. Scammon, Bragg & Fuller, in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend to his studies.

—A letter in the Macon *Journal* states that Morgan's warehouse in Georgetown, opposite Eufaula, S. C., was burned on Saturday, July 15, involving the destruction of fifteen hundred bales of cotton. Much of the cotton is reported to have belonged to parties in Savannah, and the Eastern Bank of Alabama sustains a heavy loss. The fire originated in the mischief of a silly negro to burn a coat of yellow jackets, and the flames spread so rapidly that not a bale of the cotton stored was saved.

—It is said that eighty planters in Louisiana have recently been confiscated. These embrace many of the finest sugar estates of the Southern country.—Mr. Conway, the government agent, is making arrangements to divide up these estates into forty-acre lots for freedmen and poor whites.

—A man named John Hill, in custody of the Sheriff of Benton County, Mo., for being concerned, with twenty-five others, in the murder of several Union men, was forcibly taken from the Sheriff's hands July 19, carried across the Osage River, and shot dead without ceremony.

—A Western paper has a dispatch from Memphis reporting the seizure of the Commercial Bank in that city and the discovery of a defalcation in the Custom House. It is supposed that the money which should have been in the Custom House had been used by the bank.

—A curious excitement is at present prevailing in Philadelphia. The excitement arose from the discovery of five fires within twenty-four hours in one block of houses on Rockhill street, which runs from Front to Otsego, North of Washington avenue, Southwark. An investigation by fire Marshal Blackburn discovered the fact that the fires had been kindled by a small child, but for what purpose is unknown. The child is probably affected by a [illegible] disease called by some medical men pyromania.

—The shoddy aristocracy at Saratoga have great difficulty in wearing their unusual advancements. Some of them make most ridiculous work of it—reminding beholders of premium cattle bedecked for agricultural fairs. One unfortunate dunce of oleaginous development actually went through the martyrdom of dressing fifteen times before supper.—A young damsel at the table in one of the big hotels "astonished the crowd" by exclaiming, "Law! mar; I've dropped my diamond into the gravy!" A vigorous search for the lost jewel—a stomacher pin—was made in the kitchen refuse, but unsuccessfully. It is only worth $1,200, and "papa" comes within Toodles-definition of being a gentleman. He "don't care a darn." There is a greater crowd at Saratoga now than ever before at this time in the season; but less of real refined gentility.

—A correspondent of the Dunkirk *Journal* says that the celebrated Indian warrior, Bloody Hand, of the Seneca nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th inst., nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. Grant's log-house, which formed his headquarters during the long siege of Petersburg, is now being put into position at Fairmount Park. It is quite a commodious and stylish affair, and cost nearly $5,000. It is to be surrounded by an inclosure, and probably a fee of admittance will be charged, the proceeds to be applied to a patriotic or humanitarian purpose.

—It is said that Elder Brigham Young intimated to Speaker Colfax, in a recent interview at Salt Lake City, that he expected a revelation from the Lord that "polygamy should be stopped," and said he was prepared to enforce the divine injunction.

—Captain Jackson, about forty-five years of age, said to be a brother of Stonewall Jackson, fell overboard from the steamer Lundia, on her last trip from Mobile to New Orleans, and was drowned. He has been wounded three times while in the service, and at the time of his death was *en route* for Galveston.—Captain Jackson was formerly a merchant of Augusta, Ga.

—In a letter written from Lexington, Va., by JOHN LETCHER, who signs himself "Ex-Governor of Virginia," he begs Secretary SEWARD to furnish him a copy of the laws passed by United States Congress since 1860, as not a copy can be found in the county in which he resides. The request was referred by Secretary SEWARD to Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, who has directed that copies of the laws be forwarded to LETCHER, as requested. He is not entitled to them as a right, being simply a private citizen, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and being desirous to enlighten the citizens of the rebellious States as to what laws have been passed by our Congress during the period those States were under the control of the Jeff. Davis usurpation, Secretary HARLAN has exercised the discretionary power vested in him in such cases, and sent the books.

—The Florida *Union* says that the afflicted father of PAYNE, the would-be murderer of Secretary SEWARD, has been making a visit to Jacksonville in that State. The *Union* says: "The father of PAYNE called on us one day this week. He resides on a plantation three miles from Live Oak Station, on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. He lost one son at the battle of Murfreesboro; another returned home maimed for life. "Lewis" was his only hope in his old age. The afflicted father was a Baptist minister, as has been stated. We must necessarily pronounce just the terrible punishment to the son, but we cannot withhold our deepest sympathy for the heart-stricken parent, or esteem him less as a worthy citizen and citizen."

—So many partial and incorrect statements have been made regarding the distributing of the rewards offered for the capture of Booth and his associates, that it becomes proper to say that no money has yet been paid to any one, either by the general or city authorities. The Secretary of War being unable to give the matter his personal attention, designated Judge Holt, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend and Assistant Secretary Richard as a board to hear and decide the claims of the multitude of persons who demand a share of the government reward. These officers have had the matter in progress for two months, but have not yet found time to hear all the applicants, and of course have not made any dividends among them.—It is probable that the city authorities will accept the money tendered agreed upon by this board, though there are complaints as to its smallness. The board will hardly be able to make their award before September, every living man, woman and boy claims to engage

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1865. NO. 224.

THE CITY.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Col. S. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for this State, and whose office is in Raleigh, supposes that the following named officers, duly assigned by orders, are on duty in his bureau:

Assistant Adjutant General—Brevet Maj. Chas. J. Whittemore.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. Fred. H. Beecher.

Assistant Quartermaster—Capt. Thos. P. Johnston.

Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Geo. C. Almy.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Lewis D. Heston.

As a matter of public interest, we append a list of the district superintendents:

Central district, headquarters at Raleigh—Lt. Col. Dexter E. Clapp, 26th U. S. C. T.

Eastern district, headquarters at Newbern—Capt. Horace James, A. Q. M. and Financial Agent.

Southern District, headquarters at Wilmington—Capt. Ro. B. Beall, 6th U. S. C. T.

Western District, headquarters at Greensboro'—Maj. E. C. Ford, 107th U. S. C. T.

Col. Whittlesey has, perhaps, confided to him the most delicate administrative duties entrusted to any officer in North Carolina, and we expect in a few days to possess a copy of the instructions to the different subordinates in his department as to the scope and sphere of their duties. He is represented to be a christian gentleman, and judging the future by his past conduct, we may predict for him such a prudential course as will advance the substantial interests of the freedmen without any manifestation of radical extravagance. He is much esteemed by our people.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, who had been for some time past temporarily in charge of the Baptist (Rev. Mr. Skinner's) church in this place, has accepted a call to the First Baptist church in Petersburg and left yesterday morning, with his family for the new field of labor.

It will be remembered that the church edifice of that congregation was struck by lightning and consumed during the storm of last Tuesday, but it appears that the membership are determined to have him and a place for his efforts until rebuilding can be accomplished. He bears with him the best wishes not only of the denomination to which he belongs, but of this community.

HOW IMPORTANT.—It is of the first importance to business men to understand that their true interests and success depends in a particular sense upon keeping themselves before the public. Those men, north and south, and the world over, who have displayed the most liberality in judicious advertising and the like, are distinguished by wealth and reputation—and we remind tradesmen that either through the *Progress* paper, or by handbills, or circulars and other job work, they may win enviable fame and independence in business.

AN EXCELLENT ORDER.—The following order, from headquarters department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, dated Raleigh, North Carolina, August 1st, 1865, is of interest to property owners:

"District Commanders will ascertain by inspection, consultation with their Chief Quartermasters, or otherwise, what buildings now occupied for military purposes are absolutely necessary for the public service, and will thereupon cause all buildings now occupied or held for military purposes, and not necessary therefor, to be turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau, in cases where existing orders so require, and in other cases to the owners of such buildings.

"A report will be made of action hereon, containing a list of buildings turned over, and to whom."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—During a visit to the depot of the North Carolina railroad, last evening, we noticed at that point a large amount of cotton, tobacco, etc., which had been brought forward for shipment to the North. The same thing, we are informed, is to be seen on the arrival of almost every train and even heavier supplies will be forthcoming as the transportation ability of the different improvements is enlarged. We are pleased to see the people hurrying their products to market—it is the best way to relieve the stringency of the money market.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—We saw a negro of this city yesterday, whose mimicry of various birds, especially the mocking bird, was so natural that the most perfectly attuned ear would not have suppposed the concord of sounds to have emanated from a human throat had he been out of sight. His renders with great accuracy and almost miraculous sweetness the most difficult operas, marches, waltzes, and anthems, as well as the simple but touching ballad pieces which are always popular. He is quite a musical wonder and eclipses any performances we have ever heard from the most eminent finish.

WELL DOWN.—The foot bridge at the intersection of Martin street with the gas-house, heretofore a man-trap of the most dangerous kind, has been substantially repaired—we presume by military authority and labor. It is well done and will prove of much convenience to pedestrians in that vicinity.

RECEIVER.—We are glad to note that Maj. Battle, of the 47th N. Y. Volunteers, has received the horse stolen a few nights since and advertised in the Progress last Thursday. The equipments are yet missing, but all the thief has been arrested they may be forthcoming.

ANOTHER FIRE threatened yesterday, but the anxiety down to an endurable point.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S SERVICES.—[illegible] This has been an unfortunate point city in the matter of the provost marshal. Though the entire discipline of Lt. Col. McDonald and all the officers attached to our city government [illegible] ment can be plainly seen throughout every part of the city.

Numerous were the complaints made to the assistant provost by parties from the country.—Those that came under his jurisdiction were promptly attended to, the remainder were respectfully referred to Capt. Adams, assistant provost marshal 10th army corps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The reader's eye should not fail of glancing over the advertising columns—especially the new candidates for patronage among them.

John Kennedy—Leaded Rest This.

C. M. Delamar & Co., 174 Front street, New York—General Shipping and Commission Merchants.

Stephen Seamans—Information Wanted.

ADVANCED.—By reference to the money market reported by Grady, of this city, it will be seen that there has been an advance in the value of some bank notes, while others previously not quoted have become saleable.

ORDERED.—Brevet Brig. Gen. Thos. T. Heath, late Colonel of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, left here Thursday evening for Morganton, the theatre of his future command. Until the return of Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick he had his headquarters in Raleigh, and was in chief authority as cavalry division commander.

GONE HOME.—Thirty-three men were discharged from the Construction Corps Thursday, and this morning proceeded home.

RELIEVED.—We understand that certain citizens of Johnston county, lately placed under arrest upon representations, it is said, of a Mr. Reed, have been relieved from that condition at the solicitation of Col. Whittlesey, commissioner for freedmen.

BOYS are wanted at this office to take charge of three or four routes on the different railroad trains. The work will pay them handsomely.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, 12, Fayetteville Street.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1.40; Silver $1.35. Bank Notes—Bank of North Carolina and Roxboro', 30 cents on the dollar; Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmers, Merchants, Miners and Planters, 25 cents on the dollar; Wadesboro', Lexington and Thomasville, 20 cents on the dollar; Commercial, Wilmington, Commerce, Fayetteville and Greensboro' Mutual, 15 cents on the dollar; Washington, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 10 cents on the dollar. Notes of the Banks of other Southern States, 10 a 30 cents on the dollar. Northern State Bank Notes, 85 a 90 cents on the dollar. North Carolina bonds, old sixes, coupons on, $70. Detached coupons, 38½ cents on the dollar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. M. Delamar & Co.,

(Formerly of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND Shipping Merchants,

174 Front Street, NEW YORK,

Solicit consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.,

On which we will make liberal cash advances and prompt returns. aug5-3m

LADIES, READ THIS!

2 DOZEN spools Green & Daniel SPOOL COTTON, white and black, at 65,	$1 30
6 dozen ¾ yard shoe lace,	30
1 " 2 yard corset lace,	15
1 Box, 6 cards, hooks and eyes,	14
6 Slips black and drab thread,	45
12 dozen China shirt buttons,	6
6 Papers good pins, 14 rows,	25
6 " Smith's Sewing Needles,	25
3 Hanks darning cotton,	10
12 spools black sewing silk,	25
2 Boxes suspender buttons,	25
1 Gross good black vest buttons,	30
3 Pieces black skirt braid,	25
2½ Quires note paper,	25
1 pack fine envelopes,	10
¼ dozen good lead pencils,	10
½ " " pen holders,	5
1 " " pens,	10
6 Pieces white tape,	25
	$5 05

The above goods packed nicely in Paper Box and forwarded to any address on receipt of a Greenback by JOHN KENNEDY, 91 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md. aug5-

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DANIEL H. SEAMANS, who was last heard from at Wilmington, N. C., in 1858, where he was connected with a foundry or machine shop. He is a native of Oswego county, N. Y. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father, [illegible] Seamans, at Sandbank, N. Y. aug5-

STRAYED OFF!

A NO-HORNED RED HEIFER, [illegible] slopes off the right ear, grew off the left, [illegible] over it, about 16 months old, strayed [illegible] from my premises about five weeks ago. She is supposed to be [illegible] and heifer—some longer every way—no other [illegible] of the animal.

I will give $10 reward for the [illegible] of them, or $5 for either one. I will give a liberal reward for any information that will enable me to get both or either of them.

aug 4-3t JOHN F. [illegible]

NEW ROUTE!!

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG, THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE 3rd INST., [illegible] will run as follows: [illegible] Leave Raleigh at 6 A. M., and reach the [illegible] Leave Petersburg at 3 P. M., and reach the [illegible]

[illegible]

R. R. BRIDGERS, Supt.

Raleigh, June 21, 1865. jy24-tf

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TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
Weekly, 1 Year	3 00
" 3 - 6 Months	1 50

Terms for paper in advance; in all cases the paper will be promptly stopped when the time expires.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK DEALERS

Will be furnished at the rate of $6 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines of minion, or one inch space.

1 Insertion	$1 00	2 Weeks	$6 00
1 "	1 25	1 Month	10 00
2 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
3 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
1 Week	3 00	6 "	30 00
2 "	4 50	1 Year	50 00

Larger advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule of prices, 1 Month $30 00

1-4 col.	1 "	45 00	
1-3 "	1 "	60 00	
1 "	1 "	80 00	
1-4 "	3 "	50 00	
1-3 "	3 "	75 00	
1 "	3 "	100 00	
1-4 "	6 Months	$100 00	
1-3 "	6 "	140 00	
1 "	6 "	180 00	
1-4 "	1 Year	175 00	
1-3 "	1 "	200 00	
1 "	1 "	300 00	

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the home and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

Hulbert & McLean,

Have removed to the well known

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,

NEW BERN, N. C.,

And have opened a very large and fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at

REASONABLE PRICES!

WE also are prepared to receive Consignments of COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS,

Make liberal advancements upon the same and ship to the New York market.

☞The highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Hulbert & McLean,

At the large Brick Store,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

New Bern, Aug. 3, 1865-3m

WILEY F. HIGGINS,

Having resumed his old business of the

Dry Goods Trade,

Would be pleased to see his friends at HULBERT & McLEAN'S, at the Emmet Cuthbert Store, Cor. Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN. aug4-3m

THE VERY PLACE.

SEND YOUR FLOUR AND TOBACCO TO ENDfield, Halifax county, N. C. GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL will sell them for you on commission.

REFERENCES.—Branch & Farrar and S. H. Young, Raleigh, N. C. jy24-10t

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN

OR ANY POINT

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF E. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the recent decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of the same description can be purchased in this market or any point south of Baltimore.

Country merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1865.

Justice to North Carolina.

Some Agent of the Associated Press in North Carolina has not only been misrepresenting this paper, but villifying the people of the State at large, by the statements contained in his dispatches, dated at Raleigh, and published in the Northern papers of the 1st instant.

For ourselves, we have always opposed the usurpation of power by the aristocracy which have, in times past, controlled the affairs of the South, and shall continue to do so. We have yielded to Gov. HOLDEN and his administration an unqualified support, and have on several occasions given him what we considered good advice, but have never "denounced" his use of the pardoning power as "reckless." We sincerely believe that in the instances where he has recommended the pardon of applicants, that he has been actuated by the purest motives and with a desire to do justice to the State. We have been considered radical, but have never merited any credit for the extreme views foisted on us by the agent above mentioned.

To do justice to our State, we ask the Northern press to copy the following, which is what we consider a fair representation of the situation in North Carolina:

The great majority of the people truly accept the logic of events, and have laid down their arms and abandoned warlike pursuits, and entertain an intense and hearfelt desire to become good and thoroughly loyal citizens of the United States. They sincerely repent their folly and sin in organizing and supporting the late rebellion, and can offer extenuating circumstances as a plea therefor, which we forbear mentioning at this time. Another large class have always been true to the Union, and during the war, by donations to federal prisoners and other means, conclusively proved that their hearts still clung to the old flag. This class are the men who should and do now control the State government They were denounced as "submissionists" and traitors during Confederate rule; but their day has come and they are exerting their rightful power in a just and conciliatory manner. The smallest division in our political society consists of the slave aristocracy, who are crushed to the earth by the result of the rebellion—*i. e.*, the freeing of the slaves—and they are the "conquered but not subdued" malcontents who curse us. Let it be *distinctly understood*, however, that they are in a *very small minority*, and accomplish nothing but an increase of the discontent, which is confined to their own circles, by their grumbling. North Carolina is as free from discord to-day as any State "in or out" of the Union. A small and factious party of agitators, as insignificant to those who are posted as the upholders of the copperhead doctrines of the New York *News* are in New York, is the only discordant element that now troubles us. No State, included in the late rebellion, has proceeded so rapidly in the path of rehabilitation as North Carolina. She will soon be ready to give to the world a list of her loyal voters—those not excluded from voting for delegates to the convention by the Amnesty Proclamation, and is in every way ready to do her share towards sustaining the government at Washington, which she acknowledges to be *the* government of the United States. Discarding the "Japanese system" adopted in Virginia, her lands are offered in market, and every possible inducement is held out for emigration. To sum the whole matter up, as far as the war and the bitter feelings which were naturally engendered by it towards the North are concerned, we are ready and anxious to "rub out and commence anew," and we honestly think that we present a cleaner record and a clearer combination of loyal citizens than any other Southern State. Tennessee, Virginia and every other State of the late Confederacy is cursed either with bushwhackers or Japanese. We have only a few—a very few—malcontents, soreheaded, "subdued but not conquered" fanatics to contend with.

Quant. suff.

Colored Troops.

We think the government would consult its own interest by removing the negro troops from our towns and villages. We are subjugated, whipped, beaten; and we desire to be good citizens, a peaceable people, and will support the government and obey the laws, if given to understand what our duties are. But all our prejudices can't be overcome in a moment, nor can we in a breath transform the ignorant African, just set free, into a well-behaved citizen.—There has been nothing but trouble in every town where negro troops have been stationed in this State, and we are assured that at this very moment the most serious outbreaks are considered imminent at Wilmington. Admit that the colored troops conduct themselves well and that the discipline is good, and yet the danger to be apprehended from the demoralising influences of their presence on the negro population causes the whites to feel that they are constantly subject to the bursting forth of an eruption that may engulf all before it. We are charging nothing upon the military authorities, nothing upon the government—we have nothing but the good of the State and country at heart, and it is as the friend of the administration that we say these things. The few malcontents in this State make a good deal of fuss, but we do not consider them dangerous.

If the government will put the colored troops in the forts along the coast, and garrison such towns as it may be thought require troops, with white men, there will be no trouble in North Carolina. We do not know that there will be trouble even if the colored troops are retained, but we know that our most devoted Union men, and northern gentlemen who have recently settled among us, are apprehensive on this head, and fear, if the colored troops be not withdrawn, that serious outbreaks will occur. We do not think that there is so much to fear from the colored troops themselves, as from the demoralisation of the black citizens caused by their presence. If the government will withdraw them we think we can assure those in authority that the happiest results will follow. So far every attempt to restore civil authority, when a town has been garrisoned by blacks, has been a failure.

What we want now is conciliation, harmony and good feeling; and we know of nothing that will go so far to reconcile all classes in North Carolina as the withdrawal of colored troops. And it is desirable for the black man as well as the white man that the government take some pains to conciliate the people of the insurgent States, for if these difficulties continue in the towns and cities until an intense hatred between the two races shall be engendered, and open revolt and a war of colors shall commence, the massacre will be fearful and the negro will be, in all probability, the loser.

As the constant supporter of the administration and the zealous friend of the government, we appeal to those in authority to consider the propriety of removing the negro troops from our towns and cities. Our people are not naturally the enemies of the colored man, but on the contrary most of them are disposed to treat him justly and kindly, and to help him to improve his condition; but nothing is surer than that the presence of colored troops has a bad effect upon the citizen blacks. We trust that Gov. HOLDEN will urge this thing upon the President in the name of a people whose hearts and sympathies have ever been with the government and the Union.

Newbern—Two Days on the Seaside:

We spent Monday last in Newbern, on which occasion we had an opportunity of seeing many old friends and making new acquaintances. The business of Newbern is constantly on the increase, and the business men of the town are determined that it shall be the leading business place in North Carolina. Some of the old merchants are returning and more will follow this fall, but the bulk of the business is done by gentlemen who have settled there from the North, since the fall of the place in 1862. But as a general thing they are there, not as squatters, but to stay: they buy property, bring out their families and thoroughly identify themselves with the place; and we mean no reflection upon the old merchants when we say that we consider the future prosperity of Newbern mainly in their keeping. New buildings are constantly going up, the steamers to New York and Baltimore are doing a fine business, and the streets, the town and its surroundings present all the appearance of a bustling little city. The population is constantly on the increase, capital keeps coming in and Newbern is going ahead, and will continue to go ahead, the population and business doubling every few years, until Charleston and Norfolk will find a rival in the old town between the Neuse and the Trent. For an evidence of the increased business of Newbern we refer those who have not been there to see for themselves, to the advertising columns of the PROGRESS, where the cards and catalogues of the goods and wares of the principal dealers may be seen.

Another evidence of advancement at Newbern is a good hotel. The Gaston House, under the management of McNider, is one of the best in the South, and enjoys a popularity that no other house in the State can boast.

From Newbern we went to Beaufort, where we spent Tuesday and Wednesday, in attending a meeting of the board of directors of the A. & N. C. Railroad Company. We gave the names of the officers elected yesterday, but we will add here that the selections are considered excellent by those who live on the line of the road and have the best opportunity of knowing. Mr. Thomas, the President, has been a member of the board of directors for many years, and we are confident that as executive officer of the corporation he will manage the road in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner.

There is but little change to note in Beaufort since we saw it three years ago, if we except the increased black population and the presence of negro soldiers. The citizens are hospitable and courteous to strangers, as of yore, but the hotel accommodations are worse than ever before.

We spent Wednesday night with our old friend Hall, of the Macon House, Morehead City, where we fared much better. He gave us a good supper, a good breakfast and a clean bed.

At Morehead and Beaufort, as at Newbern, colored troops are on duty. We hear of no particular complaints against them, but there as elsewhere it is thought the black population is badly demoralized by their presence, and their removal is greatly desired.

Notwithstanding all the talk about sickness in the "low country," we found Newbern as healthy as it ever is at this season of the year, and the sea breeze and soft crabs to be had in Beaufort and Morehead are most tempting luxuries, and if we could spare a month from home we shoul be tempted to spend it down there.

The "Japanese of Virginia."

The Richmond *Republic*, in commenting on a letter from that city to the New-York *Day Book*, remarks as follows:

We have no idea of who the author of the letter is; we only know that the *Day Book*, has been distinguished for its extreme views in favor of slavery, and for the strenuous advocacy it has ever given to Southern theories of government and Southern measures of public policy. Both the author of the letter and the journal which gives its publication are friendly to the advancement of the South in prosperity and wealth.

It will be seen that they have no sympathy with the advocates of that Chinese policy who are to be found in Virginia, and who employ the arguments of Japanese barbarism and ignorance against the introduction of strangers. They declare that the South is poor from having too much land in proportion to active laborers, and that the only mode of overcoming this poverty is by inviting a large influx of population into our country to cultivate our idle lands. But they go farther than this. They express a decided opinion in reference to the class of emigrants to be introduced, in which they again take opposite grounds to the Chinese and Japanese. If we ask a Chinaman whether he would be less unwilling to admit a lazy Mongul Tartar or an industrious and skillful European artisan into his hermetically-sealed empire, he will unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the good-for-nothing native of the Steppes. And so would our profound Southern philosophers of the Japanese school of political economy pronounce in favor of anybody under the sun in preference to a Yankee, or an Englishman, or a Scotchman. But the *Day-Book* and its correspondent, with undoubted Southern sympathies, and actuated by an enlightened desire for Southern prosperity, expresses a decided opinion in favor of the Yankees, over every other class of emigrants, first; and after them, in favor of emigrants from the Island of Great Britain. The reasons assigned for this preference are cogent and conclusive. We have reason to know that they are precisely in accordance with the views of large majority of the people of Virginia.

In referring to an organization in Virginia, similar in its objects to the association which has already benefited North Carolina so much, the *Republic* says:

An army of Japanese, in the guise of real-estate brokers in this city, rose up against it; and a swarm of almond-eyed Chinese in the legislative halls and lobbies assailed it with a din and clamor such as Chinese only can create; but we trust that, in spite of this barbarous opposition, that or some similar enterprise will prevail, and yet effect much good for Virginia.

Suffrage Qualifications.

The qualifications of voters in different States is a matter of considerable interest at the present time, particularly in connection with the question of enfranchising the freedmen. The following statement regarding this matter, may be considered reliable:—

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, all voters must have a property qualification, and in Maine and New Hampshire, paupers are excluded.

The negro is not allowed to vote under any circumstances in any of the States which composed the Union in 1860, excepting *five*, and in only *two* States, (Vermont and New Hampshire) is a colored person allowed to vote without a property qualification. In New Hampshire there were in 1860, one hundred and ninety colored voters, and in Vermont, only eighty.

In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island, a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars and paid taxes thereon.

The Corruption of Parisian Society—Remarkable Statements of M. Dupin.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* draws this dark picture of the condition of society in Paris:

"A very curious debate took place a few days ago in the Senate, on the present state of the social evil in the city of Paris. From the nature of the subject discussed the Government reporter was not admitted. M. Dupin has, however, printed the speech he delivered on that occasion, for private circulation. In it he energetically condemned the luxurious lives of the upper classes of Parisian society, comparing the women of the present day to the frog in the fable, who burst while attempting to swell itself to the size of his friend the ox. 'When a married woman has not *de quoi* to pay her bills, she shrinks from telling her husband. Her own purse being empty, she dresses on credit, which cannot last forever. Therefore she signs bills of exchange, of which the payment is almost invariably fatal to virtue.' I believe the veteran orator by no means exaggerates this picture of the highest circles of Paris society, where the object of every woman is to outvie her acquaintances in the lavish extravagance of her dress and *entourage*. In fact it is now recognised that society closes the doors of its *salons* to those whose *mise en scene* (an expressive term I cannot render into English) does not come up to the conventional standard of the day.

"It was but very lately a gentleman of moderate income assured me that seven hundred francs was the lowest sum he could spend each time he took his wife into a French ball-room, and even then the lady seemed singular from the plainness of her attire. Such being the state of things in the respectable portion of the community, it may easily be imagined to what the expenditure of another and yet more reckless class of women now amounts, and the consequent ruin brought on families, whose sons the Anonymas of the hour involve in hopeless debt and difficulty. M. Dupin suggests a somewhat Utopian remedy, namely: the establishment of a society similar to that of the matrons of the Roman Republic, where young girls and married women would be trained to habits of 'modesty, decency, and domestic virtue.' The scheme may have been practical in the days of Lycurgus or of Cato, but I do not see by what process of reasoning M. Dupin will induce the Cotalles and Boutiangers of the Quartier Breda, or even the princesses and marquises we see in the Bois de Boulogne, to exchange their *point de Alencon* dresses or their gilt boudoirs, for even a temporary residence in M. Dupin's *société de temperance*."

—The President and his family have returned from their trip to Chesapeake Bay. The crowd of visitors at the White House was very much diminished.

—The planters pass the mouth of the Red river have decided to let their lands out, to either blacks or whites, for such per centage of crops as is customary throughout the country.

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with full power to do "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, over the people of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence";—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, as to the kind of measures that will be necessary to obtain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same;—"

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purpose of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that they may receive assurances of protection and encouragement in all loyal and liberal efforts; therefore, in obedience to the authority in me vested, and the duty imposed upon me by the President of the United States, I do hereby declare that no one will be permitted with impunity to resist the authority of, or refuse obedience to the lawful requirements of the Government, or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to dispose of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reinaugurate the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and in securing the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States.—You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced from opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the entrenched establishment of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions, and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Con-

You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your liberties. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in store for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever; in account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government.—But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as many of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor; not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you willfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State, to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

[The newspapers of the State will insert the above twice, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

[illegible]

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.	
Arrives at Greensboro'	8,40 "	A. M.
" " Salisbury	1,52 "	P. M.
" " Charlotte	5,20 "	"
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	1,10 o'clk	P. M.
Arrives at Shops	7 "	"
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.		
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk	A. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 "	"
" " Greensboro'	3,40 "	P. M.
" " Raleigh	11,55 "	"
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk	P. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 "	"
" " Greensboro'	2,45 "	A. M.
" " Raleigh	11 "	"

R. WILKES,
Engineer and Sup't.

jy 29-tf

NOTICE.

FARMERS, OR ANY OTHER PARTIES, HAVING Cotton for sale are invited to call on the subscriber before disposing of the same. It might result for their interest by so doing.

W. H. CROW.

jy 29-3w Office Halifax street, Raleigh, N. C.

KNOX, RAYNAL & CO., J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMS.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST claims, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Reference can be had to gentlemen in every county accurately acquainted with the value of property. Information will be given about particular localities, titles of land, &c.

We will undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

All business entrusted to us will be strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate, &c. Je 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bill.

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh. RICHARDSON & MILLER.

jy 29-3t

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as Agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and will receive and transact subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

GENERAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. B. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES A. SMITH, Salisbury.
W. M. BROWN, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangement can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

What is Said of Us.

The New York Times of the 28th ult., we finds from its Raleigh correspondent which will be found below. The reference to the behavior of the [illegible] was undoubtedly merited at the time, and in giving it we gladly bear testimony to the changed condition of affairs in that particular now. The Republican had made the *amende honorable* in the "school house" affair, but it will do no harm to make public the opinions of outsiders relative to its general course. The letter is as follows:—

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, July 23, 1865.

The decision made by Attorney-General Speed on the test oath of Congress requiring United States officers to take test oath, has been received here, and although all letters relative to the matter have been forwarded to Washington, offering arguments for a modification of the opinion, it is feared that new men will have to be appointed. As mentioned in my last letter, the gentlemen commissioned as District Judge, Marshal, and Attorney, cannot qualify. They have been staunch Union men, but by force of circumstances arising from the fact of their residence under the Confederate government, they have held themselves bound and cannot, with a due regard to its sanctity, take the prescribed oath. I have the best authority for saying that there is not a single competent citizen of North Carolina, who resided within the limits of the State during the war, who can consistently hold office under the law as it now is. This fact is of great importance, affecting as it does the government of reconstruction by materially retarding it.

United effort is being made all over this State to secure the removal of the troops from its boundaries. Municipal officers appointed by Gov. HOLDEN have in many instances, passed resolutions or petitions to this effect. The desire is almost general, if we rely on the indications above mentioned; and there are two reasons for it. First, the uneasiness which is the natural sequence of restraint, however slight it may be exerted. The people long to control their own affairs after the manner of times before the war, so far as altered circumstances will permit. If they refuse to do this, they promise to behave themselves, and are willing to give a majority of them credit for sincerity; but there are a few who need watching closely, or they will be guilty of unlicensed outrages. The second reason is one which I am loth to mention; but a due regard for the truth constrains me to do so. The troops behave badly. Not all—in fact the great majority are well-behaved and do their duty in a praiseworthy manner; but some of them, notwithstanding the efforts of their officers to prevent it, are guilty of robberies and rapes and every crime in the catalogue save murder. I do not wish to exaggerate and have no intention of painting a horrible picture of affairs here; but simple truth prompts the statement. The records of the court-martial, now in session in the capitol building, will sustain me when I say that there are an extraordinary number of instances of bad discipline among the troops now in garrison here, to say nothing of a large number of minor crimes, such as stealing clothing, money and watches from market women, black and white, the perpetrators of which are rarely caught. The exertions of the officers are untiring to punish offenders, and worthy of admiration, but there are too many "bounty jumpers" caught and sent to the front when Col. Hoyt is sent to New-York—and experienced rogues, that they will succeed in repressing crime.

The indignation of the great mass of citizens is expressed oftentimes in a forcible manner. Miscreants who, by their ill deeds, cast a slur upon the names of others, are discountenanced. Whether these reasons are sufficient to warrant the granting of the petitions or not, remains to be seen. The superior officers of the army will undoubtedly be called on for an expression of their opinion. Gov. Holden will have something to say. This is certain, the desire is general, and the only doubtful question is whether or not the request can be trusted.

The freedmen! The freedmen! From every source comes the cry, what are we to do with the freedmen? To my mind the question is rapidly solving itself. *They will work*, I don't care who says to the contrary. I have seen it with my own eyes and figures prove it beyond a doubt.—Four thousand rations were issued to blacks and poor whites of Raleigh during the month of June, while the whites received three hundred and four [illegible]. The number of white inhabitants in this county, before the war, exceeded the number of blacks, but it is estimated that the influx of colored refugees, occasioned by the peregrinations of armies, made the proportion about equal.—Now men and women may come South, but they cannot remain long in menial positions. Where a negro, not being qualified for anything better, is present, will find the office of servant to be [illegible].

The cases of the freedmen are of daily occurrence in North Carolina. They arise from two causes, the half suppressed reluctance on the part of former masters to give up their long cherished property, because it has been taken from them by force; and a voyeuphantic spirit on the part of some of our officers and soldiers, who in order to ingratiate themselves in the favor of the negroes, more than half concur in their radical and slavery utterances. The antipathy of some of the enlisted men of the army to the blacks is a matter of comment on all hands, and poor Cuffee may well pray for deliverance from his friends in blue uniforms. He is robbed and maltreated by the "blue coats" in a most shameful manner; and the officers, of course, are influenced to gainsay little cruelties by these things. I honestly believe that there really exists in all parts of the South a disposition to give the freedmen all needful privileges. Save a few fanatics, everybody acknowledges that slavery is one of the things that is, or at least is human nature to resist compulsion, and there is much [illegible] in exhibiting itself in many ways, and it is above controversy generally responsible for the many abuses of the unfortunate negro, which also really exist. If some members of the [illegible] would seem to be the free offspring of their natural instincts, they still do much more than they now will, in causing that many people North look upon them as being disposed to the accomplishment of objects which they really wish for.—There is a [illegible] and [illegible] spirit, which shows itself very often on this subject, but, in my opinion, it is not actuated by anything but unnatural uneasiness, which any American would exhibit when a show of force is used to compel him to do anything. Those in power talk about "accepting the logic of events," but little do they [illegible] the knowledge of the logic of events, now that it is pressed upon them by the inexorable logic of an armed force. Conservative advice is not received with a good grace, and the man, whether he advocates universal suffrage or not, who attempts to point out a middle course, whereby the freedmen can be benefitted, and the whites not feel sore at once as a negro-phobist and a [illegible] of negro equality.

The greatest cause for complaint against the whites now, is a certain lack in many instances on the part of the native physicians to give them medical attendance. I would not be understood as laying a general charge of inattention directly at the doors of all the medical men in this State, for there are many honorable exceptions. It is proper, in this connection, to remark that for each one of these exceptions I can find a medical officer of this army who refuses to wait on the blacks. Dr. HARRIS, the chief medical director of the department, has been called in to detail officers for the care of not only the blacks, but of the whites, and has responded willingly. These detailed officers do all in their power to alleviate the condition of their patients, without regard to color; but it is very rare to see a volunteer in any case.

The female teachers of the schools of the Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh have been subjected to scurrilous abuse from a source which fails to recognize in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, the fact that the whites will correspondingly be benefitted, and the fact, too, that these teachers, in leaving quiet, comfortable homes in the North, are actuated by motives as pure and noble as those that influence the [illegible] in [illegible] among the heathen. I will not be so ungenerous as to insinuate that the whole of the above comparison might apply here; but the ingratitude of the savage would compare favorably with the gratuitous and unmanly insinuations which characterize the articles on this subject published in the *Record*, a small half-sheet daily, representing an obstructionist clique, who imagine that the national government is not disposed to treat the South fairly. There is always an under-current in its articles showing the real drift of the sentiment that controls it, to be anything but moderate and conciliatory, and in its reference to the teachers above-mentioned, while it praises the government which employs them and sends them hither, it calls them busy-bodies, and winds up by a paragraph which needs no distortion to be received as an insinuation of the basest kind. The *Progress* very gallantly took up the defence, and although it could not repress a fling at radical meddlers, placed itself on a sound footing as regards the benefits which are sure to arise from the beneficent system of partial education now being afforded by Uncle Sam to the dependent freedmen, until the States themselves shall take the matter in hand. E. P. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE & CO.

Beg to inform their customers that they still continue the manufacture of their various styles of **Family and Toilet Soaps, Starch, and Candles.**

COLGATE & CO.,
jy31-3m Nos. 53 & 55 John St., New York.

Rags! Rags!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one-half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. BENNINGTON,
jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CUTTER & FRENCH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. Z. FRENCH is authorized to settle all business of the late firm.

WM. B. CUTTER,
GEO. Z. FRENCH.

Wilmington, N. C., July 26, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me as partner in my business in North Carolina, my brother FRED'K F. FRENCH. The firm to be GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.

GEO. Z. FRENCH.

Wilmington, N. C., July 26, 1865.

GEO. Z. FRENCH. F. F. FRENCH.

GEORGE Z. FRENCH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CUTTER & FRENCH,

WILL continue the business of the late firm of CUTTER & FRENCH, at their stores No. 24, Market street, and No. 10 South Front street, Wilmington, and Fayetteville street, Raleigh. aug1-1w

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.

THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man, well recommended need apply. WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
je 16-tf Editors and Proprietors.

WATCHES.

A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, CLOSING THEIR business, offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Watches at cost.

To Storekeepers, Jobbers, Pedlers, Employment, speculating men, traders, regular dealers wishing to replenish their stock, or to any one desiring a single or a thousand Watches this presents a great opportunity.

For circulars, prices and full particulars, address HENRY BLOOM,
jy 26-3m 114 Broadway, New York.

CALL AND GET ONE OF
RICHARDSON'S GOLD CIRCULARS,
GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD
EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you owe any person—GET ONE.
If any person owes you—GET ONE.

Mailed to any part of the State on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address W. R. RICHARDSON,
jy 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. R. Richardson & Co., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to ratified agreement of the sale of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.

je 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

AN ELEGANT
PIANO.

EIGHT OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD CASE, IN PERFECT ORDER, AND AS GOOD AS NEW.

For sale at the News and Periodical Bookstore,
No. 58 Fayetteville street.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPENED AND PATRONAGE solicited from the public generally.

Having had a large experience in my business and will do all in my power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at a reasonable rate, with or without lodging.

jy 19-1m W. T. BAIN.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. AMYETT,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HATS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

I am receiving the above articles fresh by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

GIVE ME A CALL.
jy 14-3m

LIGHTFOOT BAKERY,
MIDDLE STREET,
(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand with or the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
to all in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious
NEW STORE,
where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call.
jy 14-3m

H. & B. EMANUEL,
MIDDLE STREET,
(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.,

HAVE IN STORE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well-selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
LADIES HATS and BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who wish to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.
jy 14 3awlm

C. W. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, HAY AND PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(*BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,*)
Newbern, N. C.

Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy 17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
(*Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,*)
Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.
jy 14-6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE
AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR
COTTON PLANTERS,
POLLOCK STREET,
(*Near East Front St.,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tf&w

Borland, Biglow & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS & BAGGING,
NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,
jy 14-3m NEWBERN, N. C.

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN, N. C.

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY, HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-3m Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway.)
jy 14-3m

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Hart & Lewis,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, HARDWARE, Holloware, Crockery and Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Kerosene Oil, &c.,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
je 24-3m

Real Estate Agency
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Fields or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 5-3m

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. G. W. DILL, Morehead City.
jy 8-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Newbern, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE SELLing or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THEIR OLD stand, will give strict, personal attention to the sale or shipment of
Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c.
ALSO, TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS
Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. jy 8-1m

GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CUTTER & FRENCH
Fayetteville Street,
(*OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,*)
ARE CLOSING OUT
AT COST,
THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
MILITARY CLOTHING,
MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
SUTLER GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
jy 17-tf

CAN BE FOUND AT
HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES; GOOD COOKS; Dining Room Servants, Carriage Drivers, Porters, Gardners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.
jy 18-tf

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 18-tf

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency," in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst., have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the "N. C. Land Agency" of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. We find that we will be unable to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this particular character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with many of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties desiring to sell or to gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the prospectus of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.
jy 7-tf

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL 500 BALES COTTON, PARties wishing to dispose of any, will send good samples.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.
je 22-tf

BUGGY WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Buggy—one with top preferred. Any one having one to sell will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.
jy 26-3t

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
No. 56 White Hall St.,
NEW YORK.

EDWARD R. BENNETT, C. C. VANPELT, New York. | C. H. BENNETT, at B. P. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO
New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, John McKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.
jy 12-3m

Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE
No. 5 Water St.
NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO
Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Mellwaine, Son & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
E B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.
June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 72 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,
79 Pearl Street, New York.
Orders solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

Jesse R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l C. Murfey, New York City.
Orren P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Thomas J. Swepson, Company's Shops, N. C.
Hank Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.
je 27-1m

READ BROTHERS & CO.,
STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
380 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
W. R. SIMMES.
June 3-3m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col. Hoof, Little's. jy 17-3w.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

AMERICANS JOINING CORTINAS.

PRAISE OF THEIR DASH AND GALLANTRY.

A BATTALLION TO BE RAISED FOR MAXIMILIAN.

From 7,000 to 8,000 More Americans On Their Way.

Reign of Terror in the Interior of Texas, &c.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 4th.

A New York dispatch contains the following important news

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Our files contain the following news from Texas.

The Matamoros *Commerce* of the 12th inst., says General Steele has required Cortinas, who is now in Brownsville, to keep the peace, but having access to Mexico, he continues to rob on that side and seek refuge on the American side.

General Monot had received authority to raise a battallion of Texans for guerilla service instead of ten thousand.

There are between seven and eight thousand Missourians and Texans on their way to Mexico. They were organized and armed by Governor Allen, of Louisiana. They are hourly expected at Monterey.

Complaint is made that the Federal authorities do not furnish transportation to paroled rebel soldiers who wish to return to loyal States, many of whom went to Texas before the war and were conscripted.

Business is becoming quite active in San Antonia. There was no general celebration of the 4th of July there, though most of the people ceased business, and some celebrated it by hoisting the Union flag, and others by hauling the flags down.

General Shelby had reached Eagle Pass, but the authorities at Piadras Negras informed him that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands, but he would, however, be allowed to come into the country with his men as emigrants. He agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals at Piedras Negras, for which he received six thousand dollars in specie, and five thousand dollars issued by the Liberals.—The arms were immediately shipped to Chihushua, where the President still remains. The place is strongly fortified, and no imperial troops to threaten it.

The New Orleans *Times* has Brownsville correspondence to the 14th inst., which says that Cortinas, who is still there, is very hopeful of success by the Liberals, and looks upon the prompt movement of the United States forces to the frontier as advantageous to his cause. He has a great number of Americans in his ranks, and he speaks very enthusiastically of their dash and daring.

The correspondent is very favorably impressed with the appearance of Cortinas, and has a high opinion of his capacity.

The Galveston correspondent of the *Times* says there is a reign of terror in the interior of Texas, murder and robberies prevailing to a terrible extent.

—By the *Hibernian*, we have one day's later news from Europe. The *Great Eastern* was still at Valentia, but expected to sail on the 22d. The elections in England had closed, the Liberals having made a gain of twenty members. Mr. Gladstone was elected for South Lancashire. The Prince Imperial of France had entirely recovered from his sickness, and the Emperor and Empress had left Paris. An authoritative denial of the rumored call for a European Congress is published in the *Moniteur*, Louis Napoleon being determined to let events justify his proposition which was so disdainfully rejected two years ago. The cholera, which was rapidly abating in Egypt, had made its appearance in Turkey, and several cases are also reported at Birmingham, England.

—General Scott has presented Barnum, for his new Museum, a very unique collection of personal relics, which will be of great interest as years go on. There seems to be a very active sympathy for the great showman throughout the country.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We have previously printed the fact that R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, had been chosen President, and S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of this road, with a list of directors on the part of the Stockholders. We now append the directors in behalf of the State:

Edward Kidder, Wilmington,
W. T. Faircloth, Goldsboro',
John Norfleet, Tarboro'.

A resolution was passed requesting Mr. S. D. Wallace, the former president, to act in the stead of Mr. Bridgers until such time as he could take charge of the duties of the position.

The President's salary has been fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

An examination of the stock present and entitled to representation was made, when eight thousand three hundred shares were entered, more than the amount required under the charter of the road to hold a meeting.

In referring to the meeting, the Wilmington *Herald*, says:

"The meeting was largely attended and quite spirited in its proceedings. The old president, Mr. S. D. Wallace, though supported by a majority of the stockholders, on finding that the provisional governor desired another man, declined being a candidate for re-election. The proxy of the Wilmington and Manchester company, desiring the election of Mr. P. K. Dickinson, yielded his preference in deference to the wishes of the provisional governor. The state proxy, Dr. B. F. Arrington, thus had the election pretty much his own way, and his candidate, Mr. R. R. Bridgers of Edgecombe, was elected by a very large majority. The mere mention of the desire of the provisional governor in this respect seemed to silence all opposition, though it is but proper to mention that this acquiescence left an impression of injustice committed and weakened the provisional governor personally with those who had their wishes and preferences thwarted. But everybody felt that now there should be no opposition to the provisional governor in any of his plans and arrangements for readjusting our civil affairs and getting us back on the road to law and order once more."

BY EXPRESS.

Supposed Capture of Surratt.

Arrival of the Conspiritors at Dry Tortugas.

SAILING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE EXPEDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Northern files by express last night furnish the following:—

JOHN H. SURRATT.

A man supposed to be John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators in the plot which resulted in the murder of President Lincoln, passed through Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st instant, strongly guarded, *en route* for Washington. It is said that he was captured in Texas.

A later despatch announces his arrival in Washington.

THE SENTENCED CONSPIRATORS.

The government steamer Florida, which carried the assassination conspirators Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler to Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, arrived in New York on the 1st inst. from that place on the 26th ult. and from Key West on the 27th. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold, as will be recollected, were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Spangler for six years. The prisoners were not aware until after starting on their journey that their destination had been changed from the Albany Penitentiary to this arid spot off the southern coast of Florida, and on being informed of it were unpleasantly affected; but after their arrival, on finding that the island, which is about thirteen acres in extent, enjoys a fine sea breeze and is very healthy, was not so bad a place as they had supposed, they were agreeably disappointed, and congratulated themselves on the change. They reached their place of imprisonment on the 25th of July, and were immediately after put to appropriate service—Mudd being placed in the position of an assistant surgeon, Arnold that of a clerk, Spangler set to work at his trade of a carpenter, and O'Laughlin put to an employment in which he can be useful. There are about five hundred and fifty prisoners now confined at the Dry Tortugas.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday at Halifax with two days later news from Europe. Latest advices show a Liberal gain in the Parliamentary elections of twenty-four members. Mr. Walter, chief proprietor of the London *Times*, was defeated. The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully landed at Valentia Bay on the 22d, and on the following day the splice with the main cable was effected. The sailing of the *Great Eastern* was probably not long delayed after the accomplishment of this preliminary step. Constance Kent, who pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering her little half-brother, was sentenced to death; but it was generally understood that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The Prince Imperial had entirely recovered from his recent sickness. The general news from the continent is not particularly important.

GENERAL NEWS.

The dispatch of the Associated Press agent published in the New York paper of the 1st inst., relative to North Carolina affairs, is denied in their issues of the 2d, but an article copied from the Fayetteville *News* is copied, which partially stultifies the denial.

In view of the approaching election in Kentucky, a proclamation has been published by Governor Bramlette and a military order has been issued by General Palmer, commanding the national troops in the State, warning persons who have borne arms in favor of the rebellion, or assisted it in any manner, against attempting to vote, in violation of the State law specially prohibiting their exercise of this privilege.

The preparatory order for the mustering out of the troops at present serving in the Military District of Charleston has been published. Superior and criminal provost courts of very extensive range have been organized by General Hillmore, and are now in full operation. Cotton is now coming into Charleston from the interior more freely than heretofore, as the result of additional repairs to the railroads. General Hatch has given notice to the newspaper fraternity that those of them desirous of commencing the issue of public journals in the District of Charleston must obtain his consent before they can proceed with their enterprise.

The inhabitants of Stafford, Orange, Spottsylvania and other counties of that section of Virginia are represented to be in a very destitute condition at present, though there is a good prospect of relief when the corn crop, which promises well, is ready for harvesting. It is said that many rebel officers, who before the war thought manual labor degrading, are now daily at work in the fields, tilling their lands.

Gen. Halleck has sailed for San Francisco, to take command of the Military Division of the Pacific.

Gen. Grant left Boston on the 1st inst., for Portland, Maine.

The colored people of New York and Brooklyn celebrated the Thirty-first Anniversay of Emancipation in the West Indies, on the 1st inst., at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn.

The stock market was depressed on the 1st instant. Governments were steady. Gold closed steady on the streets at 145 a 145¼. The night closing price was 145¼.

Dick Taylor is in Washington again.

Henry St. George Offutt, 1st assistant Postmaster-General of the late confederacy, has applied for pardon.

President Johnson is slightly ill again. One hundred and two twenty thousand dollar pardons were granted by the President on the 1st.

A new election will probably be ordered in Richmond.

PRINTING.

PROGRESS

JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES

AND OVER

ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

in the State, and we solicit work.

WE HAVE A

GORDON JOBBER

and a large

CYLINDER POWER PRESS,

both fast and in excellent order; and with our enlarged facilities we flatter ourselves we can do all kinds of printing as well, and as cheap, as any establishment in the country.

We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,	TICKETS,
CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and promptness and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

jy10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PIONEER

LAND OFFICE.

L. P. OLDS & CO.

Principal Office . . . . RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIAL AGENCIES:

WILMINGTON, GREENSBORO,
NEW BERNE, SALISBURY,
GOLDSBORO, CHARLOTTE.

335 Atlantic St., New York, and 123 South St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES—SHERIFFS ARE ACTING—NO SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Our Agents all receive like compensation, viz: one (1) per cent commission on all sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from buyers and sellers of Real Estate, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

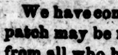
FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.
All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

***Owing to accumulating business of other kinds, I would beg to transfer the management of the Land Office to my son, Mr. G. E. OLDS, for whose skill, tact and energy I can vouch. L. P. OLDS.

L. P. OLDS' Law Office at same place (for the present) Hon. H. W. Miller's office, east of the capitol.
aug3-1m

DENTISTRY.



Dr. I. S. FOGG, Dentist, New Berne, N. C., is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to DENTISTRY. Artificial Teeth inserted on gold, platina, rubber or silver, from one to an entire set.
TO DENTISTS he would respectfully say that he is prepared to supply them with Teeth (both Plate and Rubber) from the Dental Depot of Rubencomb, Stockton & McCurdy, No. 825 Arch st., Philadelphia, at reasonable rates. Office corner Pollock and Middle sts.
aug3-1m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, in Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise, that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business; and will contain faithful and correct reports of both the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year	$10 00
" six months	6 00
" three	3 00

A Weekly Edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of mail routes are re-opened to justify it.

Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care Alfred Martin, Esq.
WM. H. BERNARD, JOHN D. BARRY. } BERNARD & BARRY, Editors and Proprietors.
aug2-1m

THE PEOPLES' LINE

—FOR—

NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE

LANDINGS.

(Via Canal.)

The Fine Low-Pressure Steamers

MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEWBERN

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Norfolk

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THESE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will be run the entire season.—The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

Rates as low as by any other Line.

GEO. OLNEY, Proprietor.
jy 3-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCE:

Alonzo T. Jerkins, Company Shops, N. C;
Wm. S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md.;
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jy8 14-3m

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

New Goods!

ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 DOZ. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS.
10 Dozen Ladies Panama and Palmetto Hats,
10 " Light Soft Panama Hats,
8 " Black and Colored Soft Hats,
20 " Ladies' and Children's Fillet, Rose and Shakers,
200 " Taylor's Oyster & Shallow Cut Spool Cotton,
10 " Pocket Flies,
12 " Pocket Combs,
10 " Ladies' Linen and Gents' Half Hose,
10 " Ladies' Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
5 " Gents' Colored and Cotton Ties,
6 " Fancy Scarfs,
50 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200 Palm Leaf Fans,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
2500 Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500 Yards Brown Sheeting,
100 Cases Carolina Belle and Southern Star Sand,
1000 Paper Collars,
Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
je 21-tf Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.
je 15-tf

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.

100 pounds Sage Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz. Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Goblets,
3 Crates Crockery,

Just received at

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1865-tf. Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD, SOFT SOAP, &c.

2500 SMOKED HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad,
3 " Soft Soap, excellent quality,
2 " Pickeled Pork and Beef, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
je 23-tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.

Superfine, " 25 "
Seconds, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels.
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 100 Bushels.
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN kegs and barrels.

2000 Pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders.
600 " Rice, in sacks.
200 " Dried Fruit.
500 " Bright, Brown Sugar.
300 " Crushed Sugar.
500 " Manufactured Tobacco.
5000 " Snuff.
1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard,
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.

2000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats,
Shoes, Envelopes, &c., &c., at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,

8 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

12 DOZ. JUNIPER BUCKETS.

50 pair Cotton Cards, at
je 17-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

AUCTION SALES

OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

IN THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY Wagons, Spring Wagons, Harness and other government property will take place from time to time at the principal cities and towns in the State.

These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to stock their farms with any class of animals they desire to purchase.

Each sale will embrace a variety of stock, including riding and draught Horses and Mules of every class. A few very large Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and in fine condition, will be offered at each sale.

The attention of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly called to the opportunities here presented for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales may be sold on credit, with ample security, at a large advance, to farmers who are depending on their growing crops for means to purchase—or may be retained, and sold for cash at a large profit after the crops have matured.

Terms CASH on day of sale.

Sales will continue during the month of August, and will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

SALES of property named above will be held at the times and places named below, viz:

At LEXINGTON, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, Ch. Q. M. 23d Army Corps.

At FAYETTEVILLE, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. A. M. GABOUTTE, A. Q. M.

At MOREHEAD CITY, on Monday, July 31st, 1865, under the direction of Capt. W. H. BARLOW, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. F. BOYD,
jy 24-tf Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.

A RARE CHANCE

For any one Wishing to Build a Fine House.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; together with

18 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Doors Shutters and Frames;
14 Large Window Frames, with Rollers;
7 Window Frames—without Rollers;
16 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass 10 by 15;
3 Frontispieces for fire-places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weatherboarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms made known by calling on or addressing
jy 26-1m EDITOR PROGRESS.

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 15th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.
jy 15-3m

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM AND WATER-POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.
jy14-tf

EXCHANGE BOARDING HOUSE.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 9th AND MAIN STS.,

Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at the Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assure the public that the same attentions are extended to none found in any first Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD,
je 26-2w Proprietors.

***Wilmington Herald, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Columbia Phœnix, Savannah Republican and Macon Telegraph copy two weeks and send bill to Proprietors, Richmond.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscriber for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the house a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
je 22-tf Proprietors.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE.

Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

Apr 12-tf

THE UNION STORE,

(HUTCHINGS' OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION,

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT.

P. H. THEIM.

Raleigh, N. C., June 20, 1865—3m.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.

For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 5.20 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

E. S. Lovegs. G. E. Lovegs.

Lougee & Brother,

(Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-3m

JAMES R. HERBERT,

PRODUCE

AND

General Commission Merchant,

158 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK RETURNS made. Custom desired all through the South.

REFER TO

Mr. John B. Heathery, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C. jy 19-1m

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., July, 15, 1865.

APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS induces us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market-rates. Best write us a few days before hand so that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
jy 17-1m Proprietors.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!

NEW YORK DAILIES

RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS;

—ALSO—

MAGAZINES

AND

All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at

THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

I. HOWIN WEST,
jy 15-tf Agent.